## BEMOCRACY AND SLAVERY EXTENSION.

HARDS AND SOFTS ALIKE GUILTY

LETTER FROM PLATT POTTER, Esq.

REPLEMEN: Having Sch my name among a list of delegates appointed, as it appears, by the Republic can State Executive Committee, to attend a Convention to be held at Pittsburgh on the 22d inst., I avail myself of the occasion as well to correct mistaken impressions of my political relations as to give oppority to the members of that Committee to fill the

place thus assigned to me.

It is well known to all who know me that from the earliest day of my political action I have been ardeatly attached to the principles and policy of the Demogratic party. I have regarded the principles of that party as calculated to secure in the highest dethat party as calculated to secure in the highest degree our national honor and prosperity, if carried out in the administration of the government. I have considered its policy as identified with the progress of human liberty, and with the highest and noblest aims and interests of our race. He who examines will learn that the history of this party is nothing less than the history of our whole system of free government, and that the patriots and fathers of this system, who detented to its perfection their whole lives of trial and exertion, designed it as a system which could best be that the patriots and fathers of this system, who deveted to its perfection their whole lives of trial and szertion, designed it as a system which could best be carried into effect by the great principles of the Democratic party. Having been early impressed with these sentiments, I have aided in many a hard-contested battle for the ascendancy of its principles and the success of its candidates.

Subject to the fate of most other good and popular things, the Democratic principle has been so largely.

Subject to the fate of most other good and popular things, the Democratic principle has been so largely counterfeited and imitated by selfish and designing men that the spurious has, in a large degree, taken the place of the genuine, and the country has become as thoroughly filed and corrupted with mock patriots and counterfeit Democrats as it is with a forged and worthless currency.

The question, then, that presents itself to me (and, as I trust it does to every true Democrath in how shall

The question, then, that presents itself to me (and, as I trust it does to every true Democrat,) is, how shall I determine with which, if any, of the several political organizations now existing in the State I may properly set in this peculiar crisis in political affairs, and still act consistent with Democratic principles? In other words, is there a Democratic party? If so, which is the genuine, and which the counterfeit? Where is now to be found the great body of the Democrats of this State?

now to be found the great body of the Democrata of this State?

Allowing an equal division of the votes of this State to be Democratic, the late census would show the party to be 300,000 strong. Will it be insisted that the little faction, claiming to be Democratic, fresh from a contest in which they rallied their entire strength of 50,000 votes, are the true representatives of this grand ermy of Democrats? Will the National Convention to be held at Cheinnati regard this section as representing a constituency that can avail the Presidential nominee? What chance, then, do they stand of obtaining an admission there, representing as they do but one sixth of the Democracy of New-York?

The they have sought the accustomed passport to faof obtaining an admission tasty, e.g., of the defining an admission tasty.

True, they have sought the accustomed passport to favor—a dalliance with the Slave Power—by every required act of subserviency to its behests, except that of approving of the Administration of their favorite Executive. But it is even said that they have not been able to centrol a portion of their own chosen Delegates to that Convention, some of whom have already rushed from their embrace into a still less Demerate, and more proscriptive party. I cannot regard this faction, with their avowed principles, as the true representatives of the great body of the Democracy. Two hundred and fifty thousand other Democracy.

this faction, with their avowed principles, as the true representatives of the great body of the Democracy. Two bundred and fifty thousand other Democrats in this State are of the same opinion.

There is also another organized section claiming to be Democratic, whose last declaration of principles was lately issued forth from Syracuse. To the regularity of the organization of this body, I agree; to some of their declared sentiments I yield my assent. It is my most deliberate conviction, based upon a very considerable acquaintance with the sentiments of the masses, that the platform of principles, as a whole, contained in those resolutions, cannot command in this state, beyond the influence of Government officials, exceeding 10,000 Democratic votes. I look in vain, then, to the declaration of principles from either of these two sections claiming to be Democratic organizations, for that bold and manly enunciation of the Democratic sentiment which distinguished the party in its day of purity; in the day of its union and harmony. On the contrary, just in proportion as the continued aggressions of the slave power seem to have become more demanding, reckless and daring, and just in proportion as it has controlled the action of the Government to favor its demands, so in like proportion has been the unmanly yielding up by these organizations to its imperative beheels, until the last semblance of character and consistency was publicly cast off, and the lowest depths of subserviency finally reached by the action of the late Syracuse Convention. Yes, strange as it may seem, in that Convention, claiming to be the representatives and successors of the Radical Free-Soil Buffalo Platform Slavery-Hating Wilmot Provise Corner Stone Van Buren Democracy of 1848, we see an exhibition of sudden conversion unparalleled in political history; that of resolutions treakonable to the time-honored principles of the Democracy, approving not only of the periodious violations of the most solemn plighted personal and official faith of the Nat

ing the border ruffianism of Atchison, Stringfellow and their associates, armed with bowie-knives and revolvers, in their murderous attacks spon the quiet and peaceful citizens of Kansas.

Thus is presented to the masses of the astonished, henest Democracy, the humilating spectacle of two erganized sections of the Democratic party, both of whom united will represent a constituency of less than one third of the whole Democracy, engaged in a accumingly hostile strife, not against a common foe, but with each other—in the preparation of platforms, not of manly, independent Democratic principles; but of such tore and spirit, and of such careful, studied and cubmissive phraseology as would be most acceptable and least offensive to Southern States, and deemed most certain to secure its chosen delegates a seat in the National Convention.

Nor is it a less humiliating view of the present condition of the Democratic party, that a President elected

National Convention.

Nor is it a less humiliating view of the present condition of the Democratic party, that a President elected by it upon the National platform of 1852, containing a pledge against all further Slavery agitation; who, in his own inangural address again most selemaly repeated the pledge to the nation, as the basis of harmonious action, should, before the expiration of half of his constitutional term, make the leading measure of his administration one, which called forth the most exciting Slavery agitation known to the nation for a period of 34 years; and still more, to demand that the approval of the obnoxious measure should be a test of political faith, to be incorporated in all future Democratic platforms; and more than all else, to adopt and proclaim it as a rule of Executive action, to visit processified and the second proclaim it as a rule of Executive action, to visit processified in the second proclaim of the second proclaim to find the second proclaim of the second proclaim to the second proclaim of the second proclaim to the second proclaim of the second proclaim of the second proclaim of the second proclaim and of the government. The Convention failed to express the Democratic sentiment of the State, and I do not hesitate to repudiate its action—I do not consent to yield a principle for the measure and to not consent to yield a principle for the measure and to do not hesitate to repudiate its action—I do not consent to yield a principle for the measure and to the consent to yield a principle for the measure and to the consent to yield a principle for the measure and the consent to yield a principle for the measure and the consent to yield a principle for the measure and the consent to yield a principle for the measure and the consent to yield a principle for the measure and the consent to yield a principle for the measure and the consent to yield a principle for the measure and the consent to yield a principle for the measure and the consent to yield a principle for the measure and t

of the State, and I do not hesitate to repudiate its action—I do not consent to yield a principle for the numering and popular catch-words: "popular soverreignty in the Territories," and "non-intervention." The only instance where these catch-words have been substituted for a principle is a history of violence and of blood—of violations of solemn national compromises—of actual intervention to abolish a boundary-line of freedom, that the institution of Slavery may march over it—of actual intervention by the appointment of Pro-Slavery Judges, Pro-Slavery Governors, Pro-Slavery Marshale, and other officers, to take their own slaves into the Territory not only, but to influence and control the action and sentiments, is advance of the first settlers therein. This in the new platforms is called "Popular Sovereigsty." With such surroundings and attachments, I cannot sustain "popular sovereignty." In its true sense I am not opposed to it. "Wether the truckling to power, so manifest in the

is called "Popular Sovereigaty." With such surroundings and attachments, I caunot sustain "popular
"sovereignty." In its true sense I am not opposed to it.

Whether the truckling to power, so manifest in the
action of both these organizations, will secure the admission of their respective delegates into the Ciffcinnati Convention, is a matter of no importance; the
one will represent a constituency of but 50,000 votes,
the other comparatively none at all except themselves, governmental placemen, dependents, and
hopeful expectants. This will probably be duly appreciated at Cincinnati, Cortain it is that by far the
greatest number of the sound Democracy, the great
party of Freedom in this State, will be without a representation in that body. I propose for myself to
remain with them, uncommitted to anything but sound
Democratic principles, to be made manifest in our
cown way. The political voice of this unrepresented
body will probably be heard; if not before, at least at
the polis at the next Presidential contest.

I regret the length to which this communication has
extended. For the reasons I have given, I have been
sumpelled to decline an appointment made without
my knowledge or approbation by a political organiza-

extended. For the reasons I have given, I have been compelled to decline an appointment made without my knowledge or approbation by a political organization to which I had not attached myself. In looking over its list of Delegates, however, I see, as I do also beach of the Democratic sections of which I have

spoken, the names of distinguished Democrats who spoken, the names of distinguished Democrate who have once acted in concert—men of exalted worth and personal character, with whom I have been proud to battle in many a hard campaign—and whom it is painful to me to see separated and to be separated from. I have given my reasons; and, it having become necessary, I have defined my position. In d ingithis I shall not be charged with political aspirations. It is never popular to speak plainly and boidly of organized political bodies, nor of officers in high position, invested with patronage and power. It is not popular, in the view of office-seekers, to speak boldly of the aggressions of the slave power. Nor can I be proscribed. I have not, I have not had, any ambition but to fill with credit the piace of a private citizen. I love my country, I love the Union, I love our institutions, and, not least of all, I love Freedom.

Schenetady, 7th February, 1856. PLATT POTIZE.

GREAT LAND FRAUDS IN MISSOURI.

PRESIDENT PIERCE AND GOVERNOR PRICE-SWAMP LANDS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribane. ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Jan. 23, 1856. THE TRIBUNE has been instrumental in preventing the immediate consummation of one of the most stependous frauds ever attempted in this country. It will be recollected by your readers that William H. Taylor of Palmyra, Mo., some time last Fall charged gross fraud upon the officers of that State who were selected to locate the Swamp Lands under the Act of 1850. He charged further that the fraud had been arrested by the General Land Office at Washington City, but that if Gov. Price was to be believed he had succeeded in enlisting the President in behalf of the speculation, and the

swindle was resumed and going forward. The Washington Union, in answer, acknowledged that the Commissioner of the General Land Office had agreed to patent the lands selected under the Act of 1850 on the request of the Governor of Act of 1850 on the request of the Governance Missouri, but denied that the President had any connection whatever with the matter. The Union devoted a column to convince its readers that the Commissioner had done right in agreeing to patent the control of the Governor. Taylor, Commissioner and done right in agreeing to patent the lands on the request of the Governor. Tsylor, however, came with his replication, and by giving stern and undeniable facts, he silenced alike the organ of the Administration and of Gov. Price, and organ of the Administration and of Gov. Price, and succeeded in convincing the Commissioner that he had done wrong. As evidence of this, I give the proclamation of the Commissioner, in which he backs square out from what he had agreed to with the Governor of Missouri:
"SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.

"SWAMP AND OVERFLOWED LANDS.
FUBLIC ROTICE.

"Pursuant to the instructions of the Secretary of the Interior, public notice is hereby given that, in order to firing to a close the business under the act of Congress, approved September 27, Bib.0, entitled "An act to enable the Scale of Arkansas, and "cther States, to recisim the "Swamp Lands" within their limits," and at the ameritme afford to perties who clairs that pertiens of the lands selected under said has are dry and 9 for chitisticos, an opportunity to introduce evidence, all lands so selected, to the approval-whereof no objection he made within six months from the date hereof, will be certified and patented to the States.

to the States.

Such objections as are contemplated by the above must be made under each, and filed with the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office for transmission to the Occessi Land Office. The necessary forms and adduction are in the hands of

First: Lands entered with cash, or located with military

iwanny law.

"In all cases where objection is raised, testimony must be aken before the Register and Receiver of the Land-Office, as such time, after the expiration of said six months, as they may point, with the consent of the Commissioner of the General

Land Office.

"The note of swamp and overflowed lands are open to inspect then during the regular business hours of the Land-Office.

"Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 2 st day of December, 1855. "THOS. A. HENDRICKS."

Commissioner of the General Land-Office."

Now that the Commissioner has issued his proc-

laination, will the Organ of the Administration have the candor and manliness to acknowledge

that it was in error!
One word in regard to the preclamation of Themas A. Hendricks: He seems estensibly disposed to have the frauds under the Act of 1850 corrected; but is he in earnest! He says that individuals may contest any lands selected by the States, under the Act of 1850, within six months from the date of his proclamation, provided the lands have not been patented. This is all right and proper. But Mr. Hendricks, in his instructions to the local Land Offices, refuses to allow the successful contestant of the State's claim the preference-right to enter the land, even though he may employ a surbringing three or four witnesses sixty-five or seven not come within the Swamp Land Grant. Is this the way to correct the frauds complained of ! He virtually acknowledges by his proclamation that laude have been selected under the Swamp Land Act which were not intended to be granted there by, and adds that they will be patented to the States unless objection is made within aix months
—and still he refuses to give the contestant the preference-right over the speculator. Is it possi ble the Commissioner is green enough to suppose that an individual will contest the State's claim, and pay all the expense incident to an investiga-tion of the matter, when he will have no preference-right if he succeeds! No man is fool to pay out of his own pocket money to advance the pecuniary interest of the Government, when he an derive no advantage thereby. Very many poor men, who have filed the necessary affidavit, will contestant the right to enter the land at the ordinary cash price when it is shown not to have been entered, or to be of a swamp; character. If this is done, the frauds under the Act of 1850 can be corrected in twelve months-otherwise, thousands of acres situated upon the highest and dryest prairies in the State will be patented to the State under the Swamp Land Grant.

The mal-administration of the swamp and gradnation lands by the Department at Washington is a theme upon which I may have much to say before many months.

## RECENT DEATHS.

The Hon. Ben. C. Eastman, late a Member of Congress from the neighboring district of Wisconsin, died at his residence in Platteville on Saturday, the 2d inst. He had been sick for a number of months, and his desease will not be mexpected to his many warm and devoted friends. Mr. Eastman was a native of Maine, but had made Wisconsin kis adopted State. (Galean Garette

Joseph C. Cabell, esq. died at his residence, near Warminster, Nelson County, Va., on the 5th inst. He was esteemed as one of the best and most patriotic was esteemed as one of the best and most pairlocker citizens of the Commonwealth. He was an associate of Jefferson in founding the University of Virginia, with which noble institution he was connected, at the time of his death, as a member of the Board of Victors. For a long period he was President of the James River and Kanawha Company, and was a zealous friend of the cause of internal improvement. [Richmond Whig.

Gen. Jacquelin B. Harvie, an old and prominent citizen of kichmond, died in that city on Friday. He was for many years brigadier general of the militis of that district, and was a gentleman of great energy and beldness of character as well as kindness of heart. In early life he was a midshipman in the navy of the United States, and distinguished himself by his galleger. lantry at Tripoli. He for many years appresented the district in the Senate of Virginia with credit to himself and usefulness to his fellow-citizens. [Richmond Disp.

The Rev. Robert Henry died at Columbia, S. C. on Wednesday last. For many years he had been a distinguished professor in the South Carolina College. He was a profound scholar, and filled the professional distinguished professor in the South Carolina College. He was a profound scholar, and filled the professional chair of Greek literature with great honor and ability, and to the great benefit of the College. In his private relations he was meek and unobtrusive; greatly admired and beloved by all who were so fortunate as to be intimately associated with him. He has gone down to the grave smid the deep regrets of his late pupils and of the entire community.

John H. Manny, the inventor and maker of Man Reapers, died at his residence in Rockford on Thursday last of consumption. He was one of the most active and enterprising men of lilinois, and had built up a business that was a source of honor and profit to the State. In his personal and private relations he was universally beloved. [Chicago Tribute.

SEVERE WEATHER SOUTH .- The freezing of the Mississippi River throughout its entire length is set down as a circumstance unprecedented in the memory of any one bring, and tradition fails to farmish a parallel. The "oldest intol tent" has for once been deficient in a record. MR. SUMNER ON APPROPRIATION BILLS

Mr. Mason's resolution, instructing the Pinane Committee "to prepare and report such of the general

Committee "to prepare and report such of the general "appropriation bills as they may deem expedient," being under exideration in the Senate on Thursday, the 7th inst., Mr. Schaue spoke as follows:

"Whatever the Senator from New-York [Mr. Seward] touches he handles with a completeness which is apt to render anything superfluous from one who follows on the same side; but the opposition which his views have encountered from the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Hunter), and also the intriusic importance of the question may justify an effort to state anew the argument. We are carried first to the words of the Constitution, which are as follow: are carried first to and which are as follow:

"All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the Home of Representatives; but the Senate may puppes or concur with anotherments, as with other bills."

anotherments, as with other bills."

which are as lonow:

"All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as with other bills."

Under this provision the annual appropriation bills for the Army, Navy, Post-Office, and civil and diplomatic service, from the beginning of the Government, have originated in the House of Representatives, and this has always been done, I believe, without question. It is now preposed to reverse this standing policy and to originate these bills in the Senate; and this proposition has the sanction of the Committee on Finance of this body. The proposition is a clear departare from mange, and on this account must be regarded with suspicion. A slight examination will demonstrate that it lends to a subversion of will-established landmarks. By looking at the debates in the Convention which framed the Federal Constitution, it will be found that this clause was not hastily or carelessly adopted; that it was the subject of much discussion, and that it was viewed as essentially important in establishing the system of checks and balances peculiar to our Republic. It was, indeed, a part of the compromise between the small States and the large States. After much consideration, the equality of the States was recgnized in the constitution of the Senate, and small States, like Delaware and Rhode Island, were allowed in this body equal power with large States like Virginiand Massachusetts. But this great concession to the small States was compled at the time with a condition that "money bills" should originate in the House of Representatives, "All bills for raising revenue shall "originate in the House of Representatives." And this was adopted as compensation to the large and populous States for their comparative weakness in the Senate. That I do not go too far when I call it a part of the compromise between the great States and small States, let me show, from the authentic report by Mr. Madison, of the debates in the Federal Convention, when the clause "Dr. Franklin observed that this question could not be properly ynt by itself, the Committee having reported severs propositions as motion conditions of each other. He could not tole for it if expandely taken; but should you for the whole fearther." (Bud. p. 272.

Col. Mason of Virginia was of the same opin and desired "that the whole might be brought into one reer." Mr. Gerry of Massachusetts followed up the idea of the mutual dependence of the two proposi-

tions, remarking:

"He would not say that the concession was a sufficient one of the said of the small States. Mr. Pinckney of South Carolina followed, saying:

At a later stage of the debates, the privilege of orbinating sources.

At a later stage of the debates, the subject was resumed and the two propositions still appear together:

"Mr. Rutledge of South Carolina proposed to reconsider the two propositions, touching the originating of source both in the first, and the equality of rote in the ascend branch."

Mr. Sheiman of Connecting was the day of the whole at once. It was, he said, a conclinator polan. It had been cancilered in all its parts.

"Mr. Luther Martin of Maryland urged the question on the whole. He did not like many parts of the plan rather than do not be used to be

othing." Mr. Gerry of Massachusetts did not approve of a At a still later stage Mr. Pinckney moved to strike at the section on proper bill.

at a son face stage on the section on money bills, "as giving no peculiar and another the section on money bills, "as giving no peculiar and another the section of Representatives, and as clegging the Government." Mr. Gorham was out the section on money bills, "as giving no peculiar "advantage to the House of Representatives, and as "eleging the Government." Mr. Gorham was "against allowing the Senate to originate, but was "willing to allow it only to amend." Mr. Gouverneur Morris urged that it was "particularly proper that the "Senate should have the right of originating money "bills. They will it constantly, will consist of a "smaller number, and will be able to prepare such bills with due correctness, and so to prevent delay "of business in the other House." To all this, Col. Aisson replied, in the strong language which seems to have been natural to him, that "he was unwilling to "travel over the ground again. To strike out the "section seas to unbringe the compromise of which it made a part." (Hod., 3:4.) I might adduce other authorities; but here surely is enough to show that the provision in question was in reality one of the important compromises of the Constitution. And this brings me, Sir, to the precise meaning of the provision. The seeming indefiniteness of the ferm, "bills for mising revenue," may, perhaps, furnish apology for the present effort. It may be argued that while the Senate is placed under certain restrictions, it may, nevertheless, originate "Appropriation bills." This, of course, is a question of interpretation. Dees this intendict upon the Senate extend pretation. Does this interdict upon the Senate extend to the bills by which money is appropriated to the support of Government, as well as to those bills by which it is directly obtained? Are appropriation bills included under the term, "bills for raising revenue!" Now I cannot join with the opinions so confidently expressed by the Senator from Georgia, (Mr. Toomba,) that it was clearly the intention of the Constitution to concede to the Senate the power of originating all appropriation bills; nor, can the other band, do I assert that such exercise of power is, in the strict sense, unconstitutional. I approach the question as an inquirer, anxious to find the real purpose of the fathers. There are several considerations which seem to shed light on the path to our conclusion. Does this interdict upon the Senate exte

First: The compromise between the small States First: The compromise between the small States and large States can be made completely effective, according to the obvious intent of the authors of the Constitution, only by intendicting the Senate from originating the great appropriation bills. If this intendict is restrained simply to tariff bills, which occur only at rare intervals, it becomes a very inadequate compensation for the surrender made by the large State to the small States in the constitution of the Senate. According to the reason of the rule, the great appropriation bills must be equally within its intendment. The reason is as strong in one case as in the other. In the debates of the Convention, Dr. Franklin said that, "as in had been asked what would be the use of restraining the second branch from meddling with "as it had been asked what would be the use of restraining the second branch from meddling with "money bills, he could not but remark, that it was "always of importance that the people should know "who had disposed of their money, and how it had "been disposed of. [Please, Sir, to mark these words.] "It was a maxim, that hose who feel can best judge. "This end would be best attained if money afters were to be confined to the immediate representatives of the people." (Ehiot's Debates, vol. 5, p. 234.) Mr. Gerry, in urging the restraint upon the Senate, said, "the other branch was more immediately the recressive that you had been attained in the people of the people, and it was a maxim. In the people ought to hold the purse-strings." (Ibid., 188.) How, sir, can they hold the purse-strings unless they hold the bills by which the purse is appropriated! And Col. Mason broke forth in language which clearly reveals his sense of the danger against which we should guard. "If the Senate," said he, "can originate, "they will, in the recess of the legislative sessions, hatch their mischievous projects for their own purpeses, and have their money bills cut and dried to "use a common planse for the meeting of the House of Representatives." (Hold., 418.) I repeat, then, according to the reason of the rule, the great appropriation bills must be embraced by the prohibition.

Secondly: There is a second consideration, founded on the familiar use of the term money bills throughout the debates in the Convention, as applicable to the bills which the Senate enamot originate. I need not occupy time by reference to instances; but whoever takes the trouble to investigate the matter in Mr. Madison's reports of the debates, and also in the report of the Virginia Convention, will find that this term is universally employed, unless, indeed, where Mr. Goavernear Merris uses the broader term "money plans," (Hoid., p. 282.) and Mr. Gerry "money matters" (Hoid., p. 282.) and the inference seems irresistible that the parties who used them must straining the second branch from meddling with mosey bills, he could not but remark, that it was

to "appropriation bills," by which the Government to appropriation bills, by which the Government to appropriation bills, by which the Government of the same and such carried on and the inference seems that such a seem to be a carried on; and the interence seems irresistible that the parties who used them must have had such bills in mind. In the Virginia Convention objection was made by Mr. Grayson "to the power of the Senate "To propose or cencur with amendments to money bills." He pronounced this "a departure from that great principle which required that the immediate representatives of the people only should interfere with money cills. The Lords in England had never

been allowed to meddle with money bills. He knew not why the Senate should." (Eliot's Debates, vol. tion, council on the example of England, which was obviously in the minds of the framers of the Constitu-tion. The Senator from Virginia (Mr. Hunter) is

gland the rule is explicit and of ancient date. As early as the 3d of July, 1678, the Commons received:

"that all side and supplies, and aids to his Mayery in Purishment, are the sole gife of the Commons; and all sides for the greating of any rack aids and supplied and sole for the greating of any rack aids are supplied and sole of the formation and that for the greating of any rack aids and appeals in such bills the saids, pursues, considerable, institutions and qualifications of such great, which englished to be examped or altered by the House press, which englished to be examped or altered by the House of Commons, sitting as a Committee of Supply. This process is explained as follows:

"The member of the Assistance representing the Depitant for while the supplied and internation representing the Depitant for while the supplied and then proceeds to propose works with a state of the supplied and then proceeds to propose works with a sum not exceeding. — be granted to be the several Critic Departments, "I had a supplied to exceed the army, the Navy, the Ordinance, and the several Criti Departments,"— I had, put the everal Criti Departments,"— I had, put the everal Criti Departments,"— I had, put the sum of the several and spring the Navy and Ordinance of Supply votes every sam which is granted to sure the several Criti Departments,"— I had, put the supplied to receive and an ordinance of Supply, to be issued and applied to receive well of the public service—the Army, the Navy, the Ordinance, and the several Criti Departments,"— I had, put the supplied to receive well of the service of the session all the grants are embedded in a bill, which is known as the "Appropriation hill;" and which, as it is kindred in character to that under our system, doubtless has given its name to our put the supplied to receive well as the sup

## TERRIBLE RAILROAD CALAMITY.

THREE PERSONS KILLED.

We are now in possession of full particulars of the calamity on the Southern road near Hilladale, Michigan, on Tuesday evening, of which we had a brief

gan, on Tuesday evening, of which we had a brief notice yesterday.

The train going east left this city at 3:20 p. m. on Tuesday, and consisted of three first-class passenger-cars, a second-class passenger and a baggage-car, drawn by the engine Morrison. The castern train, consisting of two first-class passenger-cars and a baggage-car, left Toledo at 9 o clock in the evening, drawn by the engine Ohio. The train coming west, should, by the time-table, have left Hillsdaie at 12:07, but did not leave till 12:07, being just twenty minutes behind time.

but did not leave till 12:27, being just twenty minutes behind time.

According to the rules, the train should have been allowed these twenty minutes to reach the station at Jonesville; but the western train did not wait, the engineer being assured that "all was right." The consequence was that the trains came in dreadful collision about half a mile west of Hillsdale, where there is a sharp curve, which concealed the trains from each other until they were almost in contact; and the western train was not perhaps seen at all, as, owing to some negligence, she curried no head-light.

The scene which followed, says our informant, beggars all description. The train coming west was going at the rate of only twelve or fifteen miles an hour, but that going east was rushing on at the rate of thirty-

at the rate of only twelve or fifteen miles an hour, but that going east was rushing on at the rate of thirty-five. The second-class car was driven entirely through the baggage car, in which latter there were some half dozen persons, and struck against the tender. In the midst of the confused mass formed of the fragments of the broken cars and of the locomotive five persons were crushed up, and in two minutes from the time of the collision the whole was on fire. None but the engineers had an instant's warning of the crash, and the passengers in the two trains supposed, as they hastened out of the cars, that the locomotives had got of the track.

as they hastened out of the had got off the track.

Their first work was to throw now apon the burning the lives of those wreck, in order if possible to save the lives of those who were not already dead, and next to extricate the living and the dead, who were as follows:

Michael Kilduff, fireman of the between the end of the tender and the boiler, wood from the tender was pitched over upon him, he lay against the door of the farnace. The wood

he hay against the door of the innace. The wood was thrown apon him to protect him from the fire, but it is supposed that he was instantly killed by the collision.

Albert Whitman, baggage-master on the eastern train, was only a crisped and blackened fragment of a man when taken out of the runs. He too is supposed to have been instantly killed. He was askeep in the

to have been instantly killed. He was askep in the baggage-car at the time of the collision.

William Van Aiken, who had been for several years track-master of this division of the road, was also askep in the baggage car. His legs were burnt off when taken from the ruins, and it is likely that he was killed at the instant of the collision. He resided at Hudson, Mich., where he had a wife and son. His wife was nearly distracted when her terrible loss was

communicated to her.

The above are all the persons who were killed. We have now to speak of THE WOUNDED.

THE WOUNDED.

Fili J. Parsons, conductor, was standing between the two doors of the baggage-car referred to above, and by the shock was thrown entirely out of the car. Notwithstanding one shoulder was dislocated by the fall, he worked for an hour, and then we compelled to go to bed, whence he has not yet risen.

There were two train boys in the same car. One had

knee dislocated and his face somewhat cut; the ber escaped without much injury. Both were pulled rem the midst of the fire.

Patrick Regan, engineer of the Morrison, had his

leg broken, and he was also injured internally. Charles Porter, brakeman on the train bound west, was standing on the front end of the first passengercar breaking at the moment of the collision. Both of his legs were crushed from the ankles up to the thigh and his injuries are so dreadful that it seems impossi-

There was a corpse of a lady in this car, sent from Beloit, and on its way to some place in Ohio. This was considerably burned, and was at first supposed to be the body of a person who had perished with the rest—hence the statement that four persons were killed.

The wounded were all taken to the Exchange at Killedia as soon after the seculent as received.

Hill-dale as soon after the accident as possible. Some six or seven physicians were called, and everything possible was done to relieve the sufferers.

All the passengers in the second-class car on the Eastern train were more or less scratched and bruised, though none were very seriously burt. One man was thrown upon the stove and had his face considerably Some of the passengers on the other train also suf-

form of the passengers on the other train also suffered from busies and contasions. Mr. Edwards, the gentleman above referred to, had a contusion on his head, a bruise on his shoulder, and another on his check.

The freman of the Morrison jumped off and sprained

The fireman of the Morrison jumped off and sprained his wrist. The engineer of the Onio also jumped off, striking the ground at the instant the engines came together, and received no serious injury.

LOSS OF MAIL BAGS AND BAGGGGG.

In the baggage-car of the train going east were twelve mail-bags and a considerable quantity of baggage belonging to the passengers, all of which, with the exception of one large trunk, was burned. The next morning, Mr. W. D. Bröwn, the general baggage-master of the road, arrived on the ground and

rest morning. Mr. W. D. Brown, the general bag-rage-master of the road, arrived on the ground and settled with all the passengers for lost bagrage, or at least all who could be found, giving them checks for its estimated value on the bagrage-office at Adrian. The locomotive Morrison was broken into fragments, and the Ohio, though not so completely demolished, was nearly destroyed.

NAVAL MEDICAL BOARD .- A Board of Naval Sur-

geons will be convened at the Naval Asylum, Phila-delphia, on the first day of March next, for the examination of assistant surgeons for promotion, and condidates for admission into the medical corps of the tion. The Senator from Virginia (Mr. Hunter) is clearly mistaken on this point. It was often adduced in debate in the Federal Convention, and, as we have just seen in the Virginia Convention also. In EnLEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

From Our Own Reporters.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 9, 1856. The following is a summary of the proceedings in the State Legislature during the eirth week of the present scerion:

BILLS NOTICED.

For the mgulation and improvement of the New York Central Park.
To amend the Act incorporating the Yorkers Water-Works Company.
To incorporate the Flushing Female Seminary of Queens

County.

To authorise children, born in fereign countries of American
parents, to hold and convey resistate.

Providing for the care of destitute children on Randall's
Island.

To incorporate the New-York City Pure Milk Company.

To incorporate the New-York City Pure Milk Company.

In relation to Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers, the Banking Legariment and Bank Fund.

Regulating the Salaries of the Judges of the Court of Appeals and or the Justices of the Supreme Court.

The allered the Act of 1834, providing for the payment of labor done at timeter als furnished on the State Canals to certain cases. The New York Annual Tax bill.

To an end the South section of the Code of Procedure. To facilitate the determination of the validity of Taxes and Assessments.

In relation to laying out of streets and roads in the Village of New burgh.

As Act constituting the kusband the ultimate help of the case of the subject o

w burgh.
As Act constituting the husband the nitimate helt of his de-aced wife, and the widow the ultimate helt of her deceased

usband.

To organize an Insurance Department, and to regulate the usbase of insurance.

To organize the letter observance of the Sabbath in the City of

To event the County of Caulstee from parts of Stenben Ca. To amend the Charter of the Williags of Weedsport, Cayuna Co. To amend the Charter of the Williags of Weedsport, Cayuna Co. To amend the Act for the Straightening of Ouondaya Creek. To establish the cent Practice Terms of the Sepreme Court. For the relief of James Leigh.

To apprepriate the avails of the State Tax for the support of see schools.

er schools.
To amend the Charter of the City of Hudson.
To incorretate the College of Hydropathy in the City of New-ork.

the construction of a road bridge near the Village of For the control Law relative to Relivada.

To amend the General Law relative to Relivada.

To give preference to corrain cases on the Calendars of Courts.

To incestprate Hemeopathle Societies in the counties of Sactora and Washington.

To more of the Act providing for the Eurollment of the Militia.

the State.

o recent the Code of Procedure and other laws relative to artitiers.
To annead the charter of the Cohoes Water Power Company.
To authorize the formation of Town Mutual Insurance Coun-

panies.
To smallish Free School in District No. 1, of the Town of New-Rochelle.
Te are not the Act providing for the extension of the manufacture of coarse self by solar evaporation.

the of coarse sait by solar evaporation.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Senate adopted but two resolutions of general importance the past week. The first of these authorized the President of the benale to appoint a Committee whose duty it shall be, after the adjournment of the Lexislature, to visit and examine into the adjournment of the various Charitable Institutions the condition and allians of the various Charitable Institutions the condition may reted in whole or in part by the Stave, and re-

note the state, surjoined in whole or in part by the State, and recert their containsings to the meat Legislature.
The record resolution calls upon the Board of Ten Governors
a squart to the Secare the condition of the affairs of the various
estimators under their charge and request them, together with
the Commissioners of Empiration, to answer whether it would
not greatly consider the economy were the Boards of Ten Operacre and Commissioners united into one body.

BILLS PASSED BY THE SENATE AND SENT TO

THE HOUSE,

TO exempt the Library collific and site of the New-York Historical Society from sale mader execution.

To amend an Act equiviled "An Act to provide for taking the Acktiveledgments of Deeds and other written instruments by prisons resisting out of the State of New-York," passed April To continue and extend the Charter of the Orange County Ma-Insurance Company.
revive and amond the Act to incorporate the Orphan Asymptotic try in the tiley of Uties.
after the lines between the Towns of Stockport and

treacht,
the payment of Expenses under the Act for the preservathe Harbor of New York from Encounteries,
resew and stread an Act entitle! "An Act relative to the
cral Society of Mechanics and Tradesmes of the City of
e-York." office certain provisions of the Act passed April 10, 1855,

er the raise.
ation to the Bridge across the Kinderbook Creek, at or
yearnt Falls, in the County of Columbia. metery. to Thomas Asylum, for Orphan and Desti-

A set of June 30, 1851.

A substraing the electors of the Town of Chatesugay to 7050 a rate building a Town-House in said town.

For the relief of Mahlon L. Ross.

Notice has been given of intention to introduce the

Allowing hills:
To solid in the first of Commissioner of Streets in New-York;
dire, of Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, and form a new
Department with enlarged process.
This corporate the New-York Harmonic Society.
For the relief of the Scheharle County Matual Insurance

the relief of the Schulzer County states in New-York, shirth the office of Commissioner of Streets in New-York, shirth the Revised Statutes relative to trials for assault tery and yeth larceny, and conferring exclusive jurisdic-Courts of Special Sessions to try the same, spirite the price of freight on certain railroads, by which amount cherges on specific articles of produce, during the since of canal navigation, whall be regulated by the minimize charged on the same articles during the time the extended to the Sales charged on the same articles during the time the extended to the Sales charged on the same articles during the time the extended to the Sales charged on the same articles during the time the extended to the Sales charged to the same articles during the time the ex-

entage, authorize the City of Oswego to sell certain lands, smend the Laws of 1953 and 1854. confirm the official acts of Robert H. Martin, Justice of a bridge over the Prin Canal at Noison street, in

ter. bulish the City Inspector's Office in New-York City. To article use the first of disorderly persons and others.
To an end the Hirhway Laws.
Relative to Westchester Insurance Company, and a Bridge

nd appeals.
eve J. E. Burnard and others.
c. Johns Wood Park, New York.
c. Lotter Wood Park, New York.
colo Comm-House tax in Washington County.
evol the General Railroad law.
ac the Reanth-Officer a salaried officer.

so write against Sheritts. etter protection of depositors in the Savings Banks of a providing for a more secure basis for the investment ids, and to change the mode of appointing Managors one. Act authorizing the appointment of Railroad

onemiasioners.
To authorize the St. Lewrence County Agricultural Society purchase real estate for the purposes of the Society; also to nend the charter of Waddington Village.
To suppress Pawnbroker and other establishments for the reputan of stolen property in New York. ption of stolen property in New-xo To smend the Act taxing Corporation INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

The following bills have been introduced:

The following bills have been introduced:
To amend the Flankroad Act of 1850,
To entend the time for the follection of taxes in the Town of
Erwin, Steuben County.
To provide for a Convention to revise and amend the Charter
of the City of New York.
To amend the act establishing Free Schools in Cartiston and
Southhold, Richmond County.
To amend the act allowing the towns of Sodus, Arcadia and
Phelps to take stock in the Sodus Bay Railroad.
To incorporate the Court street Bridge Co. of Binghamton.
To provide for repairing the plank road from Clinton Prison
to the Saisma, River.
For a road from Clinton Prison to Belmont, Franklin County.
To amend the charter of Canton Village, relative to highway
lates.

To establish the boundary line between the towns of Ironde-

ucit and Webster, Marroe County.
In relation to School District No. 5, Bath, Stenben County.
Authorizing the erection of a dam across Canistee River.
In relation to summary proceedings to recover possession d. 'o allow the Buffalo Orphan Asylum to share in the distribu-

To answer he burns or or hand a system to share in the authorities of school moneys.

Relating to certain bridges over the Harlem River.

To amend the several acts relative to the Onoulags Salt prings; to increase the manufacture of salt and reduce the evel of Onoulaga Lake.

To extend the time for the collection of sales in Righmond. courty.
To amend the Charter of the Village of Green Island.
To extend the time for the collection of taxes in Oswago.
To allow schools in Green County to purchase a map of

amend the Charter of the Waterville Fire Company. To authorize Clerk of Supervisors to administer oaths.
To mend the Insurance Act.
To create the Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn.
Belative to sele of tax lands.
To amend the Charter of Onondage Savings Bank.
To the set the small boatmen, New York.
Relative to lands in Queens County, devised to Eucocc
arklin.

amend the Charter of Sallors' Fund and Retreet. o amend the Cherter of Sahors Fund a Soutest, similar to streets in Green Island, o increase the salary of the Assistant Matrons at Sing Sing, relation to punishment of crimes in certain cases, chrorperate the Albany Exchange Savings Bank, a mend the 59sh section of the Code of Procedure, o extend the Charter of Westchester County Mutual In-

To extend the Charter of grants of Rigs.

In relation to the School Fund of Rigs.

For the reflect of Cartis Highly.

To provide for the appointment of Loan Commissioners by the reflect of Supervisors, and to amend the act for loaning moneys belonging to the United States, deposited with the State of New York for safe keeping, to conform therewith. Referred to

In relation to the Lawrence County Supervisors to increase ray of Jurers.

Beclaring French Creek a public highway, &c.

To amend the act relating to religious societies.

To charter the Crumwell Creek Bridge Company.

To authorize the Directors of the Moriah Plank Road Company to resulate its tells.

To protect the citizens of the City of New York against the imposition of Railroad Companies.

To amend the Revised Statutes relative to the perpetuation of Statington. To enable the Supervisors of New-York to raise money by tax-the annual tax bill.

BILLS PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY AND NOW BE-Authorising the payment of a claim of the Bank of Flakkill for mency advanced to the Agent of the Sing Sing State.

Prices for the benefit of the State.

To restore the layer for the presentation of Deer, and to amend

chapter No. 184 of the laws of 1849, reloting to the preservation of deer, and other rame animals.

Authorizing August Willielm to change his name.

Te confirm the efficial sets of Nathan Barrett, Superintendent of the Poor of Richmond County.

An Act in relation to the Village of Hempotead, Geanty of Queens.

An Act in reliable to Cheens.

To incorporate the Spraker's Basin Bridge Company.

To incorporate the Clinton County Agricul and Society—Poamend an Act entitled "An Act to enable the Staten Inhand
Railroad Company to own and run Steam Ferry Boate;" passed
March 19, 1153.

For the relief of Peter D. Ludington.

BILLS PASSED BOTH HOUSES.

SALKS AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

AN ACT relating to Sales at Public Auction in the City of Buffalo.

[Somate bill—passed that body Jan. 17, and the Heune Feb. 5.

It applies the provisions relating to sales at public suction in

New-York to those in the City of Buffalo.]

[Senate bill—passed that body Jan. 17, and the Hewse Feb. 4.
It applies the provisions relating to sales at public suction in
New-York to those in the City of Buffale.]
COLLECTION OF TAXES.

AN ACT relative to the Collection of Taxes.
[Senate bill—passed that body Jan. 30, and the Assembly Jan. 51.
Extends the time for the collection of taxes throughout the
State to the 18th day of February.
CANUR, Contract an infant, to Peter Fort.
(Senate bill—passed that body Jan. 24 and the House Feb. 6.
The object is fully stated in the title.]
EXLIEF OF JAMES D. GILL.
AN ACT for the relief of James D. Gill.
[Senate bill—passed that body Jan. 22 and the House Feb. 6.
It simply releases the interest of the State in certain laces, held by reason of alternage to James D. Gill. The land is situated in
Clarkstown, Reckland Connty.]
AN ACT to legalize the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors of the Country of Monroe.

[Senate bill—passed that body Feb. 1 and the House Feb. 2.
Peterse valid the warrants for the collection of taxes of the Declares valid the warrants for the collection of taxes of the Poetares valid the warrants for the collection for taxes of the passed that body Feb. 1 and the House Feb. 2.
Petares valid the warrants for the collection of taxes of the passed by the Board of Supervisors of Monroe County, and all acts performed under their directions by said warrants are legalized the same as if they had been made returnable on the day prescribed by law.]

FARMER'S BANK OF HUDSON.

AN ACT to smend the Articles of Association of the Farmers'
Bank of Hudson.

[Senate bill—passed that body Jan. 31, and the House Feb. 3.
Empowers the directors to reduce, as vacancies occur, the number of directors until it is reduced to thirteen; but they shall have no power to increase the number after having once reduced it.]

LUMBERMAN'S BRIDGE COMPANY.

AN ACT for the relief of the Lumberman's Bridge Company.

LUMBERMAN'S BRIDGE COMPANY.

have no power to increase the same and address to the decidit.]

An Act for the relief of the Lumberman's Bridge Company, [Senate bill—passed that body Jan. 23, and the House Feb. 3. It makes a valid corporation of the Company, solutions and an activation of the Company, solutions and the same and a second that the plan of the bridge in the articles of association. Suits commerced before the passage of this act are not to be affected.]

An Act to amend an act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Brooklyn City Hospital," passed May 2, 154.

[Senate bill—passed that body Jan. 23, and the House Feb. 3. It provides that as soon after this act shell take effect as the same can come unitarily be done the trustees of the said corporation shall, at a tegular meeting, divide themselves by lot into three classes equal in number; the term of office of the first classical expire in one year, that of the second class in two years, and that of the third class in three years siter their election. And at every annual election after such duction shall take place eight trustees only shall be elected, who shall hold their offices for three years. Such election shall be by the members of the said corporation by beliot, at an annual meeting to be held at such time end place as the by-laws of the said corporation shall direct and appoint. Eut it a majority of such members shall not be present and work at such election, the trustees of the said corporation then to be chosen. Trustees shall hold their offices until others are elected in their places; and in case of any vacancy before the expiration of the term of office of any trustee, the remaining trustees shall have power at a result meeting to his content of the term of office of any trustee, the remaining trustees shall have power at a result meeting to all such scancy. After this act shall take effect, no person shall become a member of the said corporation unless the chall by whe sum of \$30 to the treasurer thereof or its use; and such sum shall be accepted by the board of trust

PAYMENT FOR REMOVED SAID SAID FARMED AN ACT to provide payment for the removal of coarse Sait Vate in the City of Syracuse.

[Senate bill—passed that body Jan. 23, and the House Feb. 6. It subsprices the Treasurer to pay the sum of \$13,181 to the Syracuse Coarse Sait Company, for the purpose mountained.] THE RECEIVER OF TAXES AND MAYOR

On Monday evening Mr. Harvey Hart, the Receiver of Taxes, sent to the Board of Aldermen a communi cation in reference to statements made against his De

partment in the last Message of Mayor Wood. The Mayor, it will be recollected, charges the Receiver with dereliction of duty concerning the collection of personal taxes. Mr. Hart says the statements are false, and to asks an investigation.

The President decided that the communication could

The President decided that the communication count not be received.

Aid. Ely appealed from the decision of the Chair.

Two or three members rose to the floor at once, and there was some discussion as to who was entitled to speak first. The matter was finally settled by taking a vote upon Aid. Ely's motion, when the decision of the Chair was maintained by a vote of 14 to 4.

The following is a copy of Mr. Hart's rejected communication:

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, ?

munication:

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1856.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York—GENTLEMEN: The Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor, &c., in a communication made to your body on the 4th inst., has chosen, under the head of "Tax Collections," to attack the Department over which I have been appointed, and the charge of which I have had for seven years last past, in a manner unwarranted by facts—unworthy of the high source from whence it cmanates, and unjustifiable under any circumstances, because wholly untrue. He states, on page 53, of the printed copy of his communication, as follows:

"Though the propriety of balancing the books of the Receiver on that mate is obvious, it has been wholly disregarded, and is amount of arrears is not east up or computed."

He also states on page 55:
"That I addressed to that officer (meaning the Receiver of Taxes) on the 18th of September, 1853, a letter of inquiry as to the amount of taxes on personal property remaining uncollected from 1844 to 1854, inclusive."

Which is also untrue—no such letter was ever addressed to me: but one of that date was addressed to

no such letter was ever Which is also untrue—no such letter was ever addressee to me; but one of that date was addressed to and received by me, asking the amount of Personal Taxes since 1850. About the same time the Board of Supervisors, over which the Mayor presided, passed a resolution asking for similar information, dating back six years previous, both of which demands were fully responded to, but the response to the letter of the Mayor he finds it very convenient to forget, but at the same time indulping in a pitiful fling at that Board.

Mayor he finds it very convenient to forget, but at the same time indulging in a pitiful fling at that Board.

The whole paragraph relating to the duties in my office is so full of misrepresentations, and coming from the source it does, when the records were open to his examination, and their untraths thus established, I can but believe they were made from malignity to my department, and that this wholesale perversion of the truth was resorted to to gain a little sclat for sagacity. But I cannot permit invest or my office to be thus But I cannot permit myself or my office to be thus unduced without an effort to correct it. I deem it due also to the authorities and to the people, that these also tatements should be refuted, and the only way it can be done effectually is by a strict exami-

nation.

I, therefore, respectfully ask your honorable body to appoint a special committee to examine and report fully upon the condition of the accounts and affairs of my other; and if it is proper, and can be done, I should be happy to have Controller Flagg added thereto; and I piecge myself to prove before that committee, that the statements made in the Mayor's communication, relative to my office, to be grossig untrue.

Very respectfully,

Signed,

HARVEY HART, Receiver of Taxes.

THE EFFECTS OF COLD WEATHER.

DIED FROM FREEZING.—The Lockport Journal says a man named McGregor, in Pendleton, died on Tuesday, from effects of freezing. He had been on a drinking spree for several days, and was last seen at a pump, as was supposed, to water his horse, instead of which he stood in the water with the foolish idea of thawing out his boots, which resulted in his freezing both feet and hands. Mortification ensued, which produced his death.

duced his death.

DEATHS FROM FREEZING .- A Missionary of the DEATHS FROM FREEZING.—A Missionary of the American Sunday-School Union, in Iowa, writes that during the intensely cold season many persons have lost their lives in attempts to cross the prairies. He cently a family in Mitchill County, consisting of father, mother, four sons, and a daughter, met this tragic fate. They lost their way, the cold was intense, and after wandering about awhile, they sank down in the sleep of death.

of death EIGHT NEGROES FROZEN TO DEATH .- The Shreetert Gazette, of the 19th January says: "Mr. James port Gazette, of the 19th January says: "Mr. James "G. Cox, for many years a citizen of this parish, set "G. Cox, for many years a citizen in December, for "Ot. Cox, for many years a citizen of this param, out with his negroes some time in December, for Western Texas, where he had determined to locate. We learn that while crossing a prairie forty Liles wide, the cold northers attacked his party, and eight of his negroes froze to death, and two of his wagons were cut up and burned as fuel to save the lives of himself and the balance of his negroes."

CHARGE OF GAMBLING,-Peter Costello, keeper of a boarding-house at No. 29 Catharine street, was yesterday arrested by Officer Oakford of the Lower Police Court, charged with having won at "monte" s gold watch valued at \$50 and some money from John Francis, a boarder at his house. The case will be investigated by Ald. Clancey, acting magietrate at the Lower Police Court.

MILITARY EXCURSION.—The Highland Guards Capt. James T. Hatfield of Hoboken, returned has evening from an excursion to Philadelphia. They left Hoboken upon Monday morning and proceeded to Philadelphia, where they were quartered at the United States Hotel. In the evening they visited the Walnut street Theater and other places of unusement. Yesterday morning they came to Treaton, where they sinded with the Governor and other dignitaries, as their greets. They took the evening train for Jersey City, and arrived in Hobeken at 11 o'clock. The company numbered is non-kets upon this excursion, and, with their new uniforms, made a fine appearance. They were occumpation by Sheltze's bend.